(b) the steps taken by the Government to enhance the revenue being collected from the major industries; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Details of Revenue received from salaried class, liquor companies and big industries are not separately maintained sector-wise. The collection and compilation of the desired information from the field formation spread all over the country will involve substantial time and efforts, which may not be commensurate to the objective sought to be achieved.

(b) and (c) (i) Certain amendments were made in the provisions relating to tax collection at source to enhance revenue collection from certain industries like the liquor, timber, tobacco and scrap.

(ii) Steps are being taken for prompt disposal of appeals.

(iii) Efforts are being made for collection of arrear demand.

(iv) TDS collections are also being monitored.

(v) Intensive monitoring of Advance Tax Collection as well as payment of regular demands has been undertaken by the Senior Officers in the field.

Recovery of NPAs

681. SHRI VIJAY J. DARDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that NPAs amounting to Rs. 54,086 crores are still to be recovered by the Public Sector Banks as on 31st March, 2003;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to recover these NPAs during 2002-03 and how much recovery has been made till 30th September, 2003 and what is the target fixed till 31st March, 2004; and

(c) what is the total outstanding figure as on 30th September, 2003, with a break up of balance recoverable out of outstanding dues as on 31st March, 2003 and new NPAs, if any, which became due?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL): (a) and (c) Yes, Sir. The total outstanding

Non–performing assets (NPAs) of public sector banks as on 31st March, 2003 (latest available) was Rs. 54086 crore.

(b) The total recovery of public sector banks between April, 2003 to September, 2003 was Rs. 3355 crore. Government of India and Reserve Bank of India have advised the banks and financial institutions to take several steps for recovery of dues such as evolving and implementation of recovery policy by banks, filing of suits with civil courts, filing cases with Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs), compromise settlement through Settlement Advisory Committees, Lok Adalats and monitoring and follow up of NPAs at various levels. Credit Information Bureau has also been set up to disseminate information on borrowers to the banks. Corporate Debt Restructuring (CDR) scheme has been put in place to provide a transparent mechanism for restructuring of corporate debts of viable entities facing problems due to internal and external factors. A company *viz.*, "Asset Reconstruction Company (India Ltd.)" has been incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956. "The Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002" has been enacted to facilitate foreclosures and enforcement of securities in cases of default, in order to enable the banks and financial institutions to realize their dues.

RBI has issued revised guidelines for compromise settlement of chronic NPAs of Public Sector Banks on 29th January, 2003. These guidelines will cover all NPAs in all sectors irrespective of the nature of business, which have become doubtful or loss as on 31st March, 2000 with outstanding balance of Rs. 10.00 crore and below.

Applications under Self-Employment Schemes in Uttaranchal

†682. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications received under urban employment scheme by various banks functioning in Uttaranchal during the previous year and the current year so far and the number of applications accepted out of the same;

(b) whether the Ministry is aware of the fact, that most banks have taken more than the stipulated time; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.